



Dennis E. Piendak
Town Manager

Water Quality Report

Kenwood Water Department

2007 Testing Result Presented Spring 2008

Kenwood Water District - PWS #3079001

2007

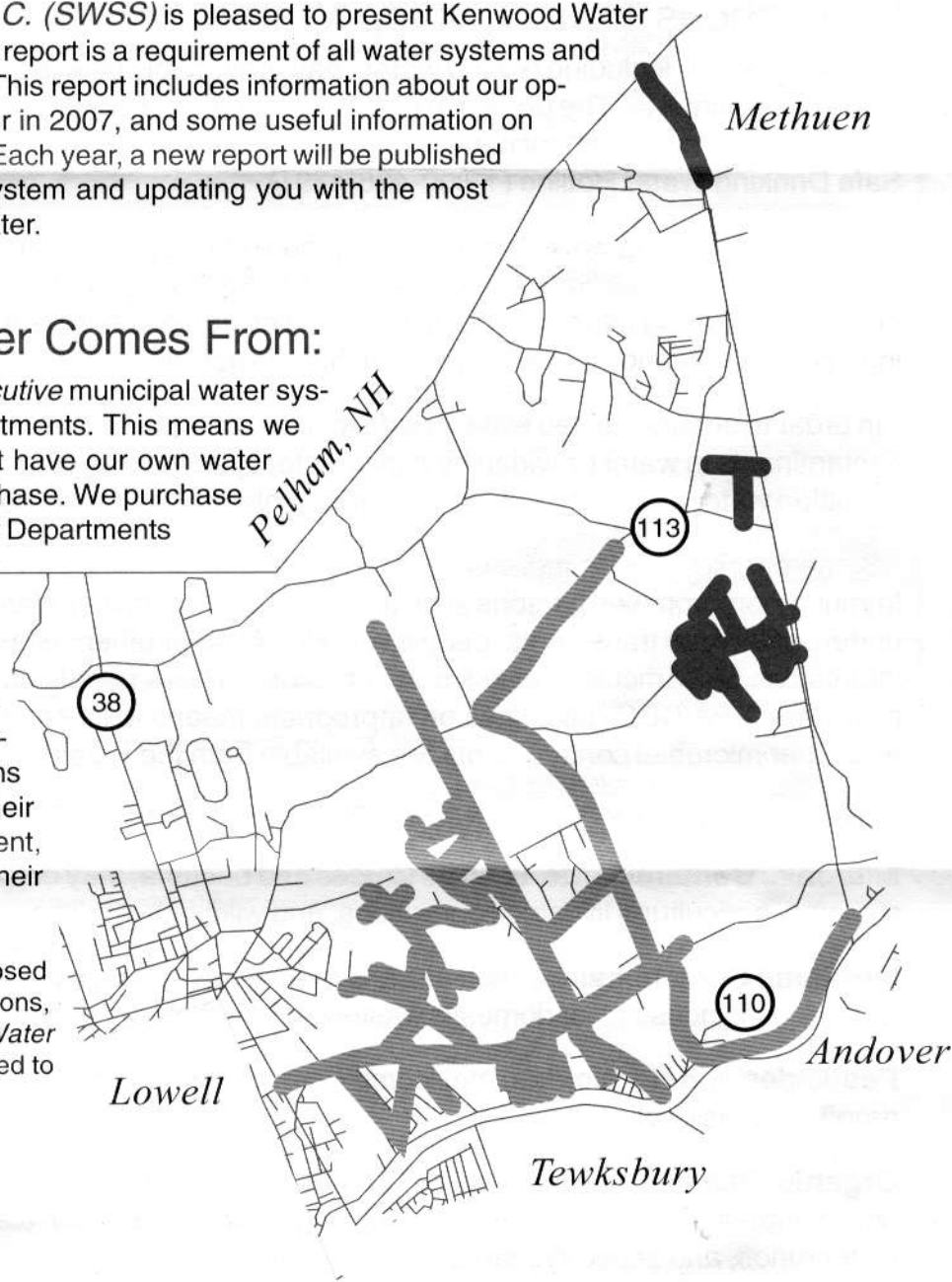
Small Water Systems Services, L.L.C. (SWSS) is pleased to present Kenwood Water District's annual water quality report. This report is a requirement of all water systems and will be updated and distributed annually. This report includes information about our operations, the quality of your drinking water in 2007, and some useful information on water use; please save it as a reference. Each year, a new report will be published highlighting any changes in our water system and updating you with the most recent information about your drinking water.

Where Your Drinking Water Comes From:

The Kenwood Water District is a *consecutive* municipal water system to Lowell and Methuen Water Departments. This means we are a distribution system only; we do not have our own water source, nor do we treat the water we purchase. We purchase water from the Lowell and Methuen Water Departments and supply it to our customers who are all located in the eastern portion of Dracut. Both Lowell and Methuen's source of water is the Merrimac River (a surface water source), which originates in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Customers in the eastern and northern portions of the Kenwood Water District receive their water from the Methuen Water Department, while the rest of our customers receive their water from the Lowell System.

Kenwood Water District's system is composed of water mains, service lines, pumping stations, metering stations, gates and valves. *Small Water Systems Services, L.L.C.* has been contracted to operate and maintain this system.

Ce rapport contient l'information importante de votre eau buvant. Si vous ne pouvez pas lire ou pouvez comprendre ce rapport, s'il vous plaît avoir l'a traduit, ou appeler la Mairie de Dracut pour une copie traduite, à (978) 453-0951.



The service area of the Kenwood Water Department covers the eastern portion of the Town of Dracut. Water mains are shown as thicker lines within the street system. Those neighborhoods in the proximity of the darker lines in the east and north portions of the town are provided with Methuen water. Those homes and businesses that are in the proximity of the lighter colored mains receive water from Lowell.

Ensuring Your Water Is Safe

Regularly, throughout the year, samples of your water are collected and tested for various contaminants. In addition to the water testing done by the Lowell and Methuen Water Departments, we conduct additional sampling to ensure your water is safe to drink. The following tables provide information about substances that have been detected in the water during 2007. The tables outline results of the tests performed in both the Lowell and Methuen water systems, as well as the sample results found directly within the Kenwood Water District's system. If you live within the area served by Methuen water, please refer to the table describing Methuen's water quality, if you live in the area of our District served by Lowell water, please refer to those tables. The data describing those water supplies is given to us from Methuen and Lowell Water Departments.

Substances Found In Tap Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

2007 METHUEN WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Regulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	Ideal Goals	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Chlorine, ppm	2007	1.14 ppm ^G	0.59-1.73	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm	2007	0.092 ppm	0.000-0.092	1.0	0.80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), ppm	2007	1.35 ppm ^G	1.05-1.71 ^F	TT = 45% removal or greater	--	N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	2007	27.6 ppb ^{B F}	11.10-44.0 ^F	80	--	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	2007	16.37 ppb ^{B F}	7.6-26.0 ^F	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perchlorate (ppb)	Sept-07 ^E	0.25	0.0-0.25	1.0	--	N	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents.
Sodium, ppm	Mar-07	42.0 ppm	0-42.0	--	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from use of road salt during winter
Turbidity ^C	5/3/07	100% 0.17	0.01-0.17	TT = % of samples less than 0.3 NTU	--	N	Soil runoff.

Radioactive Contaminant	Most Recent Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2004	3.7	15	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2004	15.3	50	--	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226, 228 (pCi/l)	2004	0.8	5	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits

- The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Unregulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range	MCL	ORSG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Sulfate (ppm)	Mar-07	20 ppm	0 - 20	--	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	Jun-07	14.9 ppb	4.6 - 27.0	--	--	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	Sept-07	6.7 ppb	2.2 - 13.0	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Sept-07	2.5 ppb	0.0 - 6.9	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppm)	Sept-07	0.04 ppm	0.0 - 0.60	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination

- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.
- Sodium sensitive individuals such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, who drink water containing sodium should be aware of levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.
- Some people who drink water containing dibromochloromethane and/or bromodichloromethane at high concentrations for many years could experience liver and kidney problems.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS:

^B This result is an average of 16 samples taken during the year at various distribution system locations.

^C Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the Water Treatment Plant filtration system.

^E This is the most recent test required by EPA Regulations.

^F Highest Level Detected & Range are not always the same because results are averages or 90th percentile.

^G This is the annual running average.

2007 LOWELL WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Regulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	Ideal Goals	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Fluoride, ppm	2007	1.34	0 – 1.34	2 (State)	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorite, ppm	2007	0.71	0.05 - 0.71	1.0	0.80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate, ppm	2007	0.20	N/A	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Turbidity, NTU ^C	2007	0.36	0.04 - 0.36	TT = % of samples less than 0.3 NTU	--	N	Soil Runoff
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	2007	38.3	4.4 - 38.3	80	--	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	2007	29.9	0 – 29.9	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminant	Date Collected	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2007	0.5	15	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	2007	0.1	5	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range	SMCL	ORSG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Sodium (ppm)	2007	32.0	N/A	--	20	N	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	5.9	N/A	--	--	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	2007	16.0	3.1 – 16.0	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2007	5.4	1.0 – 5.4	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2007	1.5	<0.05 – 1.5	--	--	N	Trihalomethane; byproduct of drinking water chlorination
MTBE (ppb)	2007	<1	<0.05 - <1	20 - 40	70	N	Gasoline additive

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS:

^B This result is an average of 16 samples taken during the year at various distribution system locations.

^C Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the Water Treatment Plant filtration system.

^E This is the most recent test required by EPA Regulations.

^F Highest Level Detected & Range are not always the same because results are averages or 90th percentile.

^G This is the annual running average.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG): This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity;

ppm: Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l); **ppb:** Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

KENWOOD WATER DISTRICT SAMPLING ANALYSIS

In addition to the testing done by Lowell and Methuen Water Departments, Kenwood Water District also conducts sampling and testing. The following charts outline those lab results:

Regulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range	MCL	Ideal Goals	Possible Sources
Disinfectant residual, ppm	Monthly, 2007	0.13, running annual avg	0.02-0.26	MRDL, 4	MRDLG, 4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	12/28/07	<0.5, average	<0.5	5	--	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	3/25/07, 6/24/07, 9/25/07, 12/22/07	27 - running annual avg	15 - 45	80	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	3/27/07, 7/10/07, 9/26/07, 12/22/07	13, running annual avg	0.0 - 30.0	60	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacteria: four water samples are collected monthly and tested for the presence of coliform bacteria; none were detected in 2007.

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of sites Sampled	# of sites above AL	Exceeds AL? (Y/N)
Lead (ppb)	Sept - 07	17.7	15	0	20	3	Y
Possible sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Lead and copper compliance is based on the 90 th percentile value, which is the highest level found in 18 out of 20 sites sampled, or the average of the 2 highest values if less than 10 sites are sampled.							
Copper (ppm)	Sept - 07	0.484	1.3	1.3	20	2	N
Possible sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives							

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following notice was distributed to all water consumers and posted in the local newspaper as required by DEP. It is repeated again here as required, for your reference.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER REGARDING FAILED LEAD TESTING

Cette notification publique contient l'information importante de votre eau buvant. S'il vous plaît avoir l'a traduit ou appelle la Mairie de Dracut à 978-453-0951 si vous avez besoin de l'aide avec cette traduction.

This public notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please have it translated or call Dracut Town Hall at 978-453-0951 if you need help with this translation.

Recent testing of your water supply has found elevated of lead in your drinking water. Consequently, the EPA and MassDEP require this posting:

The United States Department of Environmental Protection (EPA) requires that the following language be included in the public notifications of water systems that have exceeded lead maximum contaminant levels (MCL's) in their drinking water:

(i) *Introduction.* The EPA is concerned about lead in your drinking water. Some drinking water samples taken from the Kenwood Water System facility have lead levels above the EPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). Under federal law we now have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please call *Small Water Systems Services* at (978) 486-1008. This document explains the simple steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

(ii) *Health Effects of Lead.* Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust and food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies.

(iii) *Lead in drinking water.*

- A. Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with the water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.
- B. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and indoor plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases service lines used to connect buildings to the water main. In 1986 Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the use of lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%.
- C. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

(iv) *Steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.*

- A. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your building's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet for 15-30 seconds. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash dishes or water plants.
- B. Try not to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.
- C. The steps described above will reduce lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.
- D. You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include the Northeast Region of MassDEP in Wilmington: (978) 694-3200.

A Note from your water operators at SWSS:

Remember: flush your cold-water tap until it gets noticeably colder before drawing water for cooking or drinking. Hot water dissolves lead from solder and pipes faster than cold water and, therefore, is likely to contain more lead. Lead tends to collect in the water that stands in pipes for more than six hours. Although recent testing has found a few homes with *slightly* higher than allowable levels of lead in their drinking water, this contaminant is easily flushed away simply by letting your cold water run for a short time before using the water for drinking or cooking.

What Have We Done About Lead In Your Water System?

In response to this recent round of testing, MassDEP mandated that the system develop a **Corrosion Control Recommendation Plan**. *Small Water Systems Services* compiled and submitted this plan to MassDEP in March '08. This Plan was subsequently approved by MassDEP in April '08. In an effort to bring this water system back into compliance with MassDEP and EPA *Safe Drinking Water Act Guidelines*, SWSS has recommended that a thorough flushing program be implemented prior to the next round of testing. MassDEP agreed. Additionally, we will distribute more detailed sampling information to those households participating in this testing. The next round of copper & lead testing is scheduled for June 2008. Please feel free to contact SWSS in July 2008 for information about these test results. These results will also be posted in next year's **Annual Water Quality Report**, due to all water consumers on or before July 1, 2009. Please call SWSS at (978) 486-1008 for more information.

Water Conservation Tips:

Water, as a renewable, vital and valuable resource is becoming more and more important to all of us. The Kenwood Water District encourages all its customers to use water conservation measures in everyday living throughout the year; some practical measures are as follows:

Water Conservation In Your Home:

- Fixing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Use the dishwasher only when full.
- Don't use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- When washing hands, brushing teeth or shaving, use only as much water as you need.
- Install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.

Water Conservation Outside:

- Minimize the size of your lawn as lawn watering may consume more than 30% of summer residential water use.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs and choose plants that don't need much water.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.
- Use a broom instead of water from a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk.

Mandatory Water Restrictions:

Dracut's outside watering restrictions allow odd numbered houses to use outside water on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays; even numbered houses on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; no outside watering on Mondays. In the event time restrictions are required customers will be notified in the local news media along with community signs.

Swap Report:

MassDEP prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for most water supply source(s) in Massachusetts. The SWAP Report assesses the contamination susceptibility of public water sources. Since the Kenwood Water system does not have a source no SWAP report will be made. However, the Lowell and Methuen Water Systems have; if you would like to read more about what the SWAP inspections found at these water systems, please click on www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for more information.

MassDEP Inspection:

In 2006, MassDEP conducted a routine Sanitary Survey of the Kenwood Water District's water system. They inspected the pump stations, metering pits, emergency response plans as well as our flushing program; overall MassDEP was very pleased with the system. They did have several recommendations which were issued in the form of a Sanitary Survey Findings Report and *Small Water Systems Services* addressed those issues in a written response.

Cross-Connection Inspections:

In 2006, *Small Water Systems Services*' operators conducted about 40 cross-connections surveys throughout the Kenwood Water District. We visited every business property, commercial and industrial, which receives water from the Kenwood District and looked for any unprotected cross-connections between potable and non-potable supplies. We appreciated everyone's cooperation and were very pleased with the inspections; a few cross-connections were identified and soon corrected. Thank you Kenwood business community!

What can you do for cross-connection prevention?

Our staff works very hard to protect the quality of the water delivered to our customers. But what happens when the water reaches your home or business? Is there still a need to protect the water quality from contamination caused by a cross-connection and, if so, how?

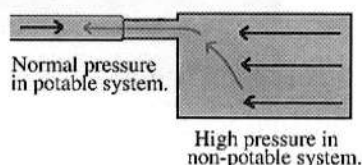
What is a cross-connection?

A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the drinking water lines and potential sources of pollution or contamination, such as a piping arrangement or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids or gases hazardous to humans in event of a backflow event.

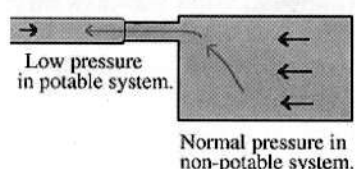
What is backflow?

Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of the water can occur when the pressure created by equipment, such as a boiler or air-conditioning system, is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (**back pressure**), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand, causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (**back siphonage**). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, a problem that each and every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.

Back Pressure:



Back Siphonage:



What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?


Without the proper protection, something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact more than half the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you, as a drinking water user, can take to prevent such hazards, including:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pools, tubs, sinks, drains or chemicals.
- NEVER attached a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventers.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available at most hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances equipped with backflow prevention devices.
- Buy and install backflow preventers or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

If you are the owner or manager of a property that is being used as a commercial, industrial or institutional facility, you must have your property's plumbing system surveyed for cross-connections by your water supplier. If your property has NOT yet been surveyed, contact your water department to schedule a cross-connection survey.

Sources of Additional Information:

- Contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline for more information about contaminants and potential health effects: 1-800-426-4791.
- For any other questions about your water supply, please call your water operators at Small Water Systems Services, at 978-486-1008, www.swss.biz, or the Town Manager's office, Mr. Dennis Peindak, at the Dracut Town Hall, 978-453-0951, located at 62 Arlington Street, Dracut, MA 01826. Online information is also available at www.dracut-ma.us

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WATER QUALITY INFORMATION ENCLOSED!

Kenwood Water Department
62 Arlington Street, Room 4
Dracut, MA 01826

